

XI.—Description of an apparently new Species of Monkey of the Genus *Cebus*. By D. G. ELLIOT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c.

Cebus apiculatus, sp. n.

Type locality. La Union, Lower Orinoco. Type in British Museum.

Colour.—*Male.* Face flesh-colour. Black spot on middle of crown extending in a narrow line on to the forehead; rest of head greyish brown, becoming greyish white on forehead and sides in front of ears; scape reddish brown; upper half of back blackish brown; lower half of thighs and root of tail blackish brown, all the hairs tipped with russet, giving this part a reddish appearance; arms to wrist on outer and inner sides pale yellow, the hairs being blackish brown at base and tipped with pale yellow, which becomes the dominant colour; wrists and hands blackish brown; hairs towards shoulders are pale yellow to the roots, the blackish-brown bases appearing at the elbows; legs on outer side pale yellow, becoming reddish below the knees, the hairs being blackish brown tipped with pale yellow to the knees and then tipped with golden; throat yellowish white; chest yellowish brown; rest of underparts dark brown in the centre of body, the hairs pale yellow at base; hands blackish brown, feet black; tail above like thighs until near tip, the hairs being black tipped with pale yellow, tip blackish brown, beneath blackish brown the entire length.

Measurements. Total length about 918 mm.; tail 459 (skin). Skull: total length 91; occipito-nasal length 81; hensen 59; zygomatic width 59; intertemporal width 42; palatal length 32; breadth of brain-case 52; length of nasals 19; length of upper molar series 21; length of mandible 55; length of lower molar series 24.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 5. 5. 24. 1. Collected 25th Oct., 1903, by Mr. Klages.

A female from the Guayapo, Lower Orinoco, has much longer hair in front and on sides of head, standing out in the shape of a semicrest; the upper arms are darker, being a yellowish brown; the back is not so conspicuously tipped with yellow and is more red at the rump, as are also the legs; the black of the crown is broader and covers all the back of the head; the tail is like that of the male; all the underparts are blackish brown, only the roots of the hairs on the chest being yellowish white.

Another female from the same locality is much redder above, the hairs tipped with yellow on the sides and with ferruginous on dorsal region and on thighs; middle of head from a point on the forehead to occiput blackish brown; back of neck reddish brown like dorsal region; long hairs on forehead and sides of head pale brown; arms reddish brown, only a little of the pale yellow so conspicuous on the male appearing near the shoulder; forearms, legs, hands, feet, underparts, and tail like in the other female.

These three specimens resemble those of no species with which I am acquainted; the style of coloration is alike in all of them, although the tints vary somewhat from a blackish to a reddish brown. All three are strongly speckled on the lower back, legs, and tail by the light tips of the hairs, but only the male has the very light arms. The hair on the head of the male is short and compressed, but the hair on the head of the females is long, loose, and in the form of a crest standing upright on the forehead and away from the sides of the head. The female last described has the back of the head reddish brown like the neck, while the other has the crown and nape alike, of a blackish-brown colour. In this respect, however, they merely follow the habit of many species of the genus *Cebus*, individuals varying greatly among themselves, even from the same locality, in the pattern exhibited on the crown of the head, as well as in the distribution and variety of tints on various parts of the body.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Oldfield Thomas, Curator of Mammalogy in the British Museum, for the opportunity of describing the above specimens.

XLI.—*On the Occurrence of Acanthoglossus in British New Guinea.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE Long-nosed Echidna, *Acanthoglossus** (otherwise *Zoglossus*, still better known as *Proechidna*), has hitherto only been known from the north-western part of New Guinea, whence have come all the examples in the different European museums. Of these Mr. Rothschild possesses, in the Tring

* I do not admit that the name *Acanthoglossus* is preoccupied and rendered invalid by the existence of the earlier *Acanthoglossa*.